GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:244
ANSWERED ON:20.03.2017
Vacancies in Universities
Khan Shri Md. Badariddoza;Vellaigounder Shri Elumalai

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vacancies in various Central Universities in the country;
(b) the steps taken by the Government to make regular appointments against these posts; and
(c) the reasons for delay in filling up the said posts, University-wise and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

(a)to (c): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 244 FOR 20.03.2017 ASKED BY SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA
KHAN AND SHRI V. ELUMALAI REGARDING VACANCIES IN UNIVERSITIES

(a) : At present there are 41 Central Universities (CUs) under the purview of this Ministry. The details indicating the sanctioned, existing and vacant position of teaching and non-teaching staff as on 1.1.2017 in 40 Central Universities (CUs) are annexed at Annexure-I & Annexure-II respectively. The details of sanctioned and vacant teaching and non-teaching posts in respect of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), as on 01.11.2016, are at Annexure-III and Annexure-IV respectively.
(b): The incidence and filling up of vacancies in CUs is an ongoing and continuous process. It is pertinent to mention here that the onus of filling up of posts, lies in the CUs which are autonomous bodies created under the respective Acts of Parliament.
Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and University Grants Commission (UGC) have written many times to the CUs to fill up the vacancies and also continuously monitor it with them. This issue has also been discussed in meetings with Vice Chancellors of CUs on 18th February, 2016 and 6th October, 2016 which were chaired by Minister of Human Resource Development and also in the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of the CUs held on 4th − 5th February, 2015, Visitor's Conferences on 4th -6th November, 2015 and 16th-18th November, 2016 which were chaired by the Hon'ble President. All Vice Chancellors of CUs have agreed to fill up the vacant teaching posts on priority basis. Besides above, the following steps have also been taken to fill up the vacancies:
(i) There is no ban on filling up of teaching posts. UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the maintenance of standards in Higher Education 2010 envisages that all the sanctioned / approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis.
(ii) 5 Visitor's nominees have been provided to all CUs for Selection Committees of teachers in order to expedite the recruitment process.
(iii) In order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of teachers in universities and the consequent vacant positions, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has already been enhanced to sixty five years.
(iv) Teachers can also be re-employed on contract appointment beyond the age of sixty five years upto the age of seventy years, subject to availability of vacant positions and fitness.
(v) UGC initiated a scheme called Operation Faculty Recharge for augmenting the research and teaching resources of universities to tackle the shortage of faculty in university system.
(vi) UGC also framed the guidelines for empanelment of Adjunct Faculty in Universities and Colleges. These guidelines enable higher educational institutions to access the eminent teachers and researchers who have completed their formal association with the University/College, to participate in teaching, to collaborate and to stimulate research activities for quality research at M. Phil and Ph.D. levels; and to play mentoring and inspirational role.
(c) The main reasons for the shortage of faculty in CUs, inter-alia, includes:
I. The expansion of the capacity of existing Centrally Funded Educational Institutions (CFEIs)

due to implementation of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006.
II. The establishment of new CFEIs and their operation from temporary campuses.
III. The slow pace of development of permanent campus of the newly established CFEIs.
IV. The lack of space in temporary campuses to expand academic activities.
V. The remoteness of the new locations of some of the CFEIs.
VI. Non-availability of suitable candidates.
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